

## Unit 13: Country Area Studies--Armenia

### Objectives

At the end of this section, you will

### Be aware of the following

- Restrictions placed on adherents of faiths other than the Armenian Apostolic Church
- Emigration or expulsion of Azerbaijanis from Armenia during the late Soviet period
- Prevalence of the Russian language in Soviet Armenia
- Highly conservative, patriarchal nature of Armenia
- U.S. policy of a secure Armenia to ensure a stable Caucasus/Caspian oil region

### Identify

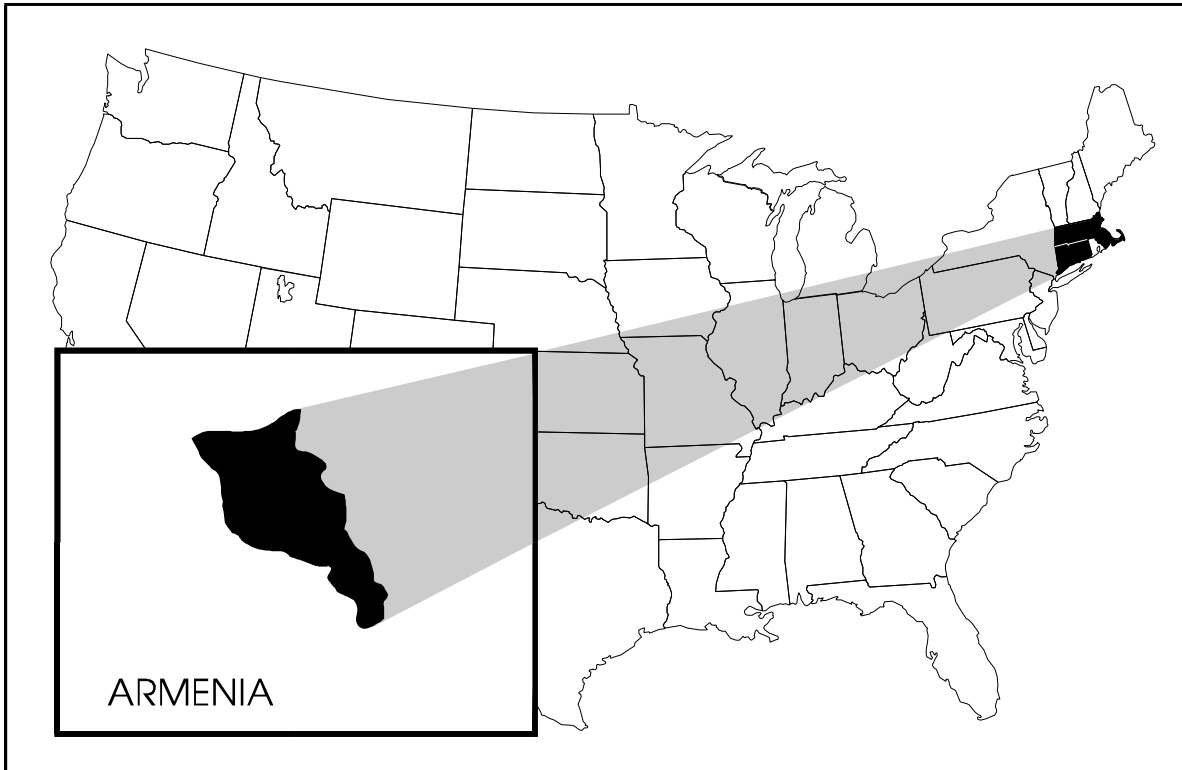
- Nagorno-Karabakh
- PfP, JCTP, SPP, IMET
- Vartanants, April 24, Lustration

### Realize

- Classical Armenian language (Grabar) is used only as a liturgical language in the Armenian Apostolic Church
- Nature of women's issues in Armenia
- Foreign policy objective of peace in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict
- Distance of personal space is greater for Armenians than many Americans
- Literalness with which Armenians interpret communication from many Americans

## Armenia

(ahr-MEE-nee-ah)



**Republic of Armenia** (Also called Hayasdan [hi-ah-STAHN] after "land of the Hays")

<u>Population</u>	3,421,775
% under 15 years	26.4%
<u>Commo</u>	
TV	NA
Radio	NA
Phone	NA
Newspaper	23:1000
<u>Health</u>	
Life Expectancy	63 male, 71 female
Hospitals	1:125
Doctors	1:228
IMR	41:1000
<u>Income</u>	\$2,800
<u>Literacy Rate</u>	99%

## I. Religious Groups

### 1. Identity

#### a. Armenian Apostolic Church (94%)

b. Others Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant denominations, Islam

### 2. Freedom of Religion

a. **Constitutional guarantees** "The Constitution provides for freedom of religion; however, the law specifies some restrictions on the religious freedom of adherents of faiths other than the Armenian Apostolic Church" (unless indicated otherwise, the following quotes come from Human Rights Report, 1998).



b. **Apostolic Church favoritism** "The 1991 Law on Freedom of Conscience establishes the separation of church and state, but grants the Armenian Apostolic Church special status.

The law forbids "proselytizing" (undefined in the law) except by the Apostolic Church, and requires all religious denominations and organizations to register with the State Council on Religious Affairs. Petitioning organizations must 'be free from materialism and of a purely spiritual nature,' and must subscribe to a doctrine based on 'historically recognized holy scriptures.'

c. **Missionaries** "A presidential decree issued in 1993 supplemented the 1991 law and strengthened the position of the Armenian Apostolic Church. The decree enjoins the Council on Religious Affairs to investigate the activities of the representatives of registered religious organizations and to ban missionaries who engage in activities contrary to their status. No action was taken against missionaries during the year."

**d. Registration** "In 1997 Parliament passed legislation tightening registration requirements by raising the minimum number required for registration from 50 to 200 adult members. It banned funding for foreign-based churches from centers outside the country. The legislation also mandated that religious organizations except the Apostolic Church need prior permission from the State Council on Religious Affairs to engage in religious activities in public places, to travel abroad, or to invite foreign guests to the country. Despite these mandated restrictions, in practice there is no restriction on travel by religious personnel of any denomination."

**e. Enforcement of ban** "As of year's end, established religious groups had reported no adverse consequences from the new law. The ban on foreign funding has not been enforced and is considered unenforceable by the Council on Religious Affairs. No registered religious group was denied registration under the amended law. All existing denominations reregistered except the Hare Krishnas, who reportedly dropped below even the previous 50-member threshold and hence did not seek to reregister...



**f. Jehovah's Witness restrictions** "The Council continued to deny registration to Jehovah's Witnesses, no longer on the grounds that the group does not permit military service, but because illegal proselytism is allegedly integral to its activity. The President's Human Rights Commission declined to intervene, recommending that Jehovah's Witnesses challenge their non-registration through the courts, as provided by law. At year's end, six members of Jehovah's Witnesses were in detention and a seventh was free on probation. They were charged with draft evasion or, if forcibly drafted, with desertion. Another 20 were reportedly in hiding from the draft.

Alternative nonmilitary service is sometimes available for persons willing to act as teachers in remote villages, an option not offered to

members of Jehovah's Witnesses. No religious literature was seized, unlike in 1997.

According to the law, a religious organization refused registration cannot publish a newspaper or magazine, rent a meeting place, have its own program on television or radio, or officially sponsor the visas of visitors.

Jehovah's Witnesses have problems renting meeting places; lack of official visa sponsorship means that Jehovah's Witnesses' visitors must pay for a tourist visa."

**g. Others** "Some other religious groups previously have been accused of proselytism, including using material inducements or offers of emigration to entice converts.

A relatively high percentage of members of some of these religious groups, particularly Hare Krishnas but evangelical Christians as well, joined the wave of emigration from the country, for social, economic, and philosophical reasons. Despite the previous Government's pledge to apprehend those alleged "Yerkrapah" members, who staged a series of destructive attacks against a dozen religious groups in 1995, the authorities took no steps during the year to bring the perpetrators to justice."



## II. Ethnic/Racial Groups

"Ethnically the most homogeneous of the Soviet republics, Armenia had few problems with ethnic minorities during the Soviet period.

According to the last Soviet census, conducted in 1989, Armenians made up 93.3 percent of Armenia's population, Azerbaijanis 2.6 percent, Russians 1.6 percent, and Muslim Kurds and Yezidi (Christian Kurds) together 1.7 percent. Fewer than 30,000 others, including Greeks and Ukrainians, lived in the republic in 1989. During the Soviet period, the republic's largest non-Armenian group was the Azerbaijanis. By

1989, however, almost all of the Azerbaijanis, who had numbered 161,000 in 1979, either had been expelled or had emigrated from Armenia. The figure for the 1989 census included 77,000 Azerbaijanis who had returned to their native country but were still considered residents of Armenia" (Library of Congress Country Study, 1995).

### 1. Identity

- a. Armenian (93%)
- b. Azeri (3%)
- c. Russian (2%)
- d. Kurd and others (2%)



### 2. Equal Rights

**a. Overview** "In his inaugural address, President Kocharian made special mention of the rights of the country's national minorities. The Government does not discriminate against the small, officially recognized, 'national' communities, though their economic and social situation has deteriorated substantially since independence in 1991. Groups that the Government includes in this category are Russians, Jews, Kurds, Yezidis, Georgians, Greeks, and Assyrians. Following the protracted Nagorno Karabakh conflict, there is no significant Azeri minority. The several hundred Azeris or persons of mixed Azeri heritage still living in the country maintain a low profile in the face of societal discrimination."

**b. Constitutional Rights** "The Constitution grants national minorities the right to preserve their cultural traditions and language, and the 1992 law on language provides linguistic minorities with the right to publish and study in their native language. There are token publications in minority languages, but the Government has devoted minimal resources to maintaining minority language schools."

The large network of Russian-language schools has been reduced greatly in recent years. In practice virtually all students, including members of the Yezidi and Greek communities, now attend Armenian-language schools with very limited classes in their mother tongue."



**c. Yezidi** "In the Yezidi community, a high percentage of pupils do not attend school, partly for family economic reasons and partly because of discrimination from ethnic Armenian schoolmates and teachers.

Yezidi leaders met with the new Government and the President's human rights commission in July to repeat long-standing complaints that their community (which speaks a Kurdish dialect and practices a traditional non-Christian, non-Muslim religion) is subject to discrimination by police and local authorities.

They cited numerous incidents of unfair adjudication of land, water, and grazing disputes; non-receipt of privatized agricultural land; and lack of police response to even serious crimes committed against Yezidis. The Yezidi complaints likely reflect societal discrimination as well as the general problem of poorly functioning local governing bodies. The Commission reaffirmed the Government's commitment to improving the situation but took no specific steps."

**d. Nagorno Karabakh** "After the Nagorno Karabakh conflict erupted between Armenia and Azerbaijan in 1988, ethnic minorities on both sides were subject to discrimination and intimidation, often accompanied by violence intended to drive them from the country.

Almost all of the ethnic Azeris living in Armenia at the time, some 185,000 persons, fled to Azerbaijan. Of the 400,000 ethnic Armenians then living in Azerbaijan, 330,000 fled to and were granted refugee status in Armenia. The majority of the rest took refuge in Russia, with small numbers remaining in Azerbaijan."



**e. Refugee citizenship** "The National Assembly passed a law on citizenship in 1996 that provides for refugees of Armenian ethnicity to gain citizenship, provided they are stateless and have resided in the country for the past 3 years. During the year, the Government implemented regulations for the law and began new efforts to encourage refugees to accept Armenian citizenship. Although a few thousand have become citizens, most refugees are reluctant to do so, fearing the loss of housing, military exemptions, and other benefits accorded refugees."

### 3. Language

**a. Armenian** "The Armenian language is a separate Indo-European tongue sharing some phonetic and grammatical features with other Caucasian languages, such as Georgian. The Iranian languages contributed many loanwords related to cultural subjects; the majority of the Armenian word stock shows no connection with other existing languages, however, and some experts believe it derives from extinct non-Indo-European languages."

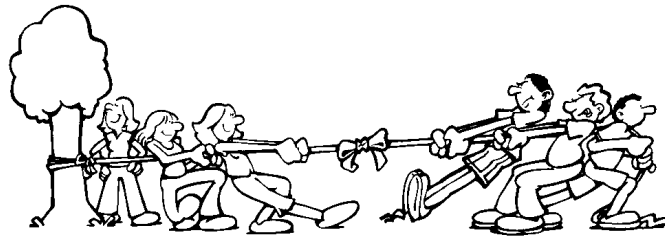
The distinct alphabet of thirty-eight letters, derived from the Greek alphabet, has existed since the early fifth century A.D. Classical Armenian (grabar) is used today only in the Armenian Apostolic Church as a liturgical language."

**b. Dialects** "Modern spoken Armenian is divided into a number of dialects, the most important of which are the eastern dialect (used in Armenia, the rest of Transcaucasia, and Iran) and the western dialect (used extensively in Turkey and among Western émigrés). The two major dialects differ in some vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, and orthography."



**c. Soviet practice** "In the Soviet period, schools in Armenia taught in both Armenian and Russian; in a republic where over 95 percent of the people claimed Armenian as their native language, almost all of the urban population and much of the rural population knew at least some Russian. At the end of the Soviet period, 91.6 percent of Armenians throughout the Soviet Union considered Armenian to be their native language, and 47.1 percent of Armenians were fluent in Russian."

### III. Gender Issues



#### 1. Women

**a. Constitutional safeguards** "There is no specific law banning violence against women. Few cases of rape, spousal abuse, or other violence against women were reported in this conservative, patriarchal society; however, their number is likely higher than the statistics indicate."

In the first 11 months of the year, the Prosecutor's Office registered 25 cases of rape. There are no separate statistics for other instances of violence against women. The law (the old Soviet code) cites specific punishments for rape, forced abortion, forbidding a woman from marrying, and discrimination in hiring due to pregnancy."

**b. Prostitution** "In view of the phenomenon of Armenian women working as prostitutes in the Middle East, it is likely that trafficking in women and girls is more of a problem than the Government and women's organizations have recognized."

**c. Workplace** "In the workplace, women receive equal pay for equal work, but generally are not afforded the same professional opportunities given to men and often are relegated to more menial or low-skill jobs.

**d. Employment discrimination** "The 1992 Law on Employment prohibits discrimination in employment, but the extremely high unemployment rate makes it difficult to gauge how effectively the law has been implemented to prevent discrimination. According to a women's group, women make up 69 percent of those officially registered as unemployed."

**e. Education** "Currently there are more women receiving university and postgraduate education than men."

## 2. Children



**a. Governmental approach** "The Government does not have the economic means to provide fully for the welfare of children. Education is free, universal, and compulsory through age 16, but facilities are poor and teachers are forced to tutor pupils privately to survive.

Free children's health care is available, but of poor quality, with an increasing trend toward overt or concealed payment of fees for service. Girls and boys receive equal educational opportunities."

**b. Family togetherness** "The Government focuses its efforts on children's rights and welfare with measures to insulate large families--those with four or more children--from the effects of the country's current difficult circumstances. The Government similarly directs foreign humanitarian aid programs toward large families. Despite social programs, the problem of street children remains significant. The family tradition is strong, and child abuse does not appear to be a serious problem."

### 3. Disabilities

**a. Constitutional guarantees** "The Constitution provides for the right to social security in the event of disability. The 1993 Law on Invalids provides for the social, political, and individual rights of the disabled but does not mandate the provision of accessibility for the disabled. In its current economic circumstances, the Government has difficulty fulfilling its commitments in this area. The Government's enforcement of the rights of the disabled remains rudimentary. Legal safeguards for those with psychiatric problems are inadequate to protect patients' rights."



**b. Discrimination** "There is societal discrimination against the disabled. Hospitals, residential care, and other facilities for the seriously disabled do not meet international norms. The Health Ministry and the U.N. Children's Fund hosted a conference on disabilities in August that brought useful new attention to the subject from various international organizations."

## IV. Conflicts

### International Disputes

Armenia supports ethnic Armenians in Nagorno Karabakh in their separatist movement against the Azerbaijani government. Demands on Armenians lands in Turkey have subsided.



## V. U.S. Policy

### 1. Objectives

**a. Overview** "A democratic, independent, secure and prosperous Armenia will help ensure the stability of the Caucasus as a whole and help the region fulfill its potential as a gateway from the Caspian Sea and Central Asia to the West.

Our relationship with Armenia will influence the course of our bilateral relationship with Russia and affect the role that Iran is able to play in the Caucasus. U.S. leadership, as a co-chair in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group peace process, is vital to achieving a resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. A peace settlement would significantly boost regional cooperation as well as Armenia's economic development.

Other U.S. objectives include assisting democratization, human rights, and market reform, and promoting U.S. exports to and investment in Armenia. Providing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable segments of Armenian society will remain important.

We also need to encourage Armenia to develop an effective export control system to prevent both proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and narcotics trafficking" (unless stated otherwise, the following quotes are taken from the Secretary of State Congressional Presentation for Foreign Operations, Fiscal Year 1999).



## b. Strategy FY 1999

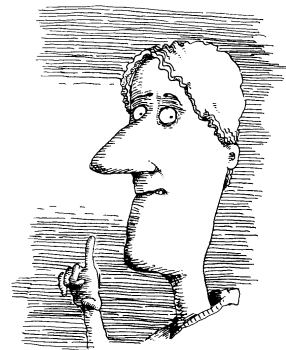
**(1) Democracy building** "We will continue our extensive democracy building programs that seek to develop independent media and enhance parliament's role in Armenian politics..."

**(2) Economics** "Our economic reform programs will seek to promote sustained economic growth by encouraging development of the private sector in Armenia..."

**(3) Science** "The U.S. will continue to increase scientific exchanges with Armenian scientists through the Civilian Research and Development Foundation (CRDF) and will support projects that contribute to the transition to a market-based economy. We also plan to expand our health programs in Armenia in FY99. Key areas of focus will include reproductive health and surveillance of infectious diseases."

**(4) Scientists and Weapons of Mass Destruction** "We will continue to encourage Armenia's constructive support of nonproliferation activities and will continue support through the Science Centers, to provide opportunities to redirect the expertise of former Soviet weapons scientists in Armenia to meaningful civilian scientific research and commercial projects."

**(5) Regional stability** "We will strive to assist Armenia's efforts to strengthen regional stability. We hope to encourage peaceful reconciliation in Nagorno-Karabakh through programs aimed at addressing the humanitarian needs of the victims of that conflict..."



**2. Defense** Armenia is engaged in the following defense relationships with the United States.

**a. Partnership for Peace (PfP)** The NATO initiated PfP program seeks to build improved ties with former Communist nations in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and the NIS. On 5 October 1994, Armenia signed the NATO PfP initiative. To date, no PfP activities have taken place (Sep 1997).



**b. Joint Contact Team Program (JCTP)** This program provides a full-time military liaison team (MLT) in 14 of the former Communist PfP countries. Armenia has not participated in this United States Army Europe JCTP program.

**c. State Partnership Program (SPP)** This National Guard Bureau initiated program pairs an emerging democracy nation with a U.S. Guard Unit. Armenia does not participate in this program.

**d. International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program** Professional linkage between U.S. military officers and their New Independent States partners is the goal of this program. Armenia does not participate in this program though three Armenian officers attended the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies in Garmish, Germany.

## VI. Holidays/Observances



"Major Armenian holidays commemorate both religious and historical events. Besides Christmas and Easter, the most important holidays are Vartanants, the day marking the fifth-century defense of Christianity against the Persians, and April 24, which commemorates the 1915 genocide of the Armenians in Turkey.

At times of celebration, Armenians enjoy traditional circle dances and distinctive Eastern music. Their music and their cuisine are similar to those of other Middle Eastern peoples. A typical Armenian meal might include lamb, rice pilaf, eggplant, yogurt, and a sweet dessert such as paklava (baklava). Armenians pride themselves on their close family ties, hospitality, and reverence for their national language and culture, an appreciation that is passed from one generation to the next."

## VII. Manners and Customs

### 1. Overview

**a. Demeanor** Loud and boisterous talk, which draws attention to oneself, will be a distracter in Armenia. Practice civility and courtesy. Most Armenians have a genuine interest and feeling of camaraderie with America.

**b. Curiosity** People from foreign lands are often the objects of curiosity within Armenia. African Americans may be viewed with particular interest. Patience and tolerance will get you far.

**c. Language** English is widely spoken throughout the country. Political, business and military personnel also speak Russian.

**d. Driving** Caution and care often "go to the wind" in Armenian driving practices. Drive defensively. Use extreme care and caution.



**e. Water** Use bottled water. Tap water and that from streams, wells and springs may not be potable.

## 2. Greetings

**a. Handshakes** Frequent hand shakes are the custom. Weak shakes may be taken as a sign of timidity.



**b. Personal space** With officials and strangers, keep to your own personal space. Close contact is permissible when boarding buses or in lines.

## 3. Visiting

**a. Smokers** Smoking restrictions are few within Armenia. Be tolerant of smokers.

**b. Crime** Avoid carrying large sums of money. Crime is not much of a problem. Personal caution is the guideword however.

**c. Conversations** Armenians may take you literally at your word. Avoid casual, off-the-cuff remarks which you have no intent to fulfill. When talking with Armenian officials, use caution and preciseness in terminology. An offer of assistance may

be taken as an invitation for U.S. government commitment.

**d. Ethnic differences** Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey have a history of animosities and conflicts. Avoid comments associating Armenia with Azerbaijan or Turkey.

**e. Tips** In restaurants, a tip is usually included in the price of the meal.

**f. Crowds** Avoid disturbances in crowded parts of cities, towns or villages.



**4. Hazing** "Under pressure from human rights groups, the military took some steps to improve the investigation of peacetime deaths of servicemen due to mistreatment. A human rights group alleged that in 1997 as many as one soldier a day died of non-combat causes, but noted that such deaths declined in 1998. According to the military prosecutor, stricter control on military units led to a 33 percent reduction in military deaths in 1997, and a further 25 percent reduction in such deaths in the first 6 months of 1998, but he provided no figures.



Military officers are held accountable for widespread abuse of troops under their authority only in rare cases, generally when death or serious injury has provoked a significant reaction from relatives and human rights organizations. A military murder-suicide in February led to lengthy prison sentences in October for soldiers and officers implicated in serious mistreatment of conscripts."

## 5. Prisons

"Prison conditions are poor. Facilities are often overcrowded, and food is inadequate to preserve health unless supplemented by assistance from families. Medical and sanitary facilities in prisons are inadequate.



Tuberculosis and other communicable diseases are common and there were a number of deaths during the year. Although agreement in principle has been reached to transfer responsibility for prisons to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Internal and National Security Affairs with a goal of improved oversight, no formal action to that effect was taken by year's end."

**6. Lustration** This practice refers to former authoritarian governments (Soviets) which now have more democratic ways. Lustration occurs when authoritarian leaders are permitted to hold office in the new, more democratic government. Apparently, Armenia allows such practice to take place.

## 7. Cultural Literacy Concepts

"The international Armenian community remains loyal to strong cultural traditions, many of which have enriched the societies into which Armenians emigrated. Cultural tradition has been a means of maintaining a sense of national unity among widely dispersed groups of Armenians."

## 8. Art

**a. Early endeavors** "The Armenians became active in literature and many art forms at a very early point in their civilization. Urartian metalworking and architecture have been traced back to about 1000 B.C. The beginning of truly national art is usually fixed at the onset of the Christian era.



The three great artistic periods coincided with times of independence or semi-independence: from the fifth to the seventh century; the Bagratid golden age of the ninth and tenth centuries; and the era of the kingdom of Lesser Armenia in the twelfth to fourteenth centuries."

Of especially high quality in the earlier periods were work in gold and bronze, as well as temples, military fortifications, and aqueducts. In the early Christian era, classical church architecture was adapted in a series of cathedrals."

**b. Church architecture** "The circular domes typical of Armenian churches were copied in Western Europe and in Ottoman Turkey. The best example of the distinctive architectural sculpture used to adorn such churches is the early tenth-century Church of the Holy Cross on an island in Lake Van. The architecture of contemporary Erevan is distinguished by the use of pinkish tufa stone and a combination of traditional Armenian and Russian styles."

**c. Painting** "Armenian painting is generally considered to have originated with the illumination of religious manuscripts that thrived from the ninth to the seventeenth century. Armenian painters in Cilicia and elsewhere enriched Byzantine and Western formulas with their unique use of color and their inclusion of Oriental themes acquired from the Mongols. Many unique Armenian illuminated manuscripts remain in museums in the West.

The nineteenth century saw a blooming of Armenian painting. Artists from that period, such as the portrait painter Hacop Hovnatanian and the seascape artist Ivan Aivazovsky, continue to enjoy international reputations. Notable figures of the twentieth century have included the unorthodox Alexander Bazhbeuk-Melikian, who lived a persecuted existence in

Tbilisi, and the émigré surrealist Arshile Gorky (pseudonym of Vosdanik Adoian), who greatly influenced a generation of young American artists in New York. Other émigré painters in various countries have continued the tradition as well."

**9. Literature** "The Armenian literary tradition began early in the fifth century A.D. with religious tracts and histories of the Armenians. The most important of these were written by Agathangelos, Egishe, Movses Khorenatsi, and Pavstos Buzand. A secular literature developed in the early modern period, and in the eighteenth century Armenian Catholic monks of the Mekhitarist order began publishing ancient texts, modern histories, grammars, and literature.



In the nineteenth century, Armenians developed their own journalism and public theater. Khachatur Abovian wrote the first Armenian novel, Verk Haiastani (The Wounds of Armenia), in the early 1840s. Armenian literature and drama often depict struggles against religious and ethnic oppression and the aspirations of Armenians for security and self-expression.



"Share the credit."

## Vocabulary List: Country Area Studies--Armenia

**April 24** National Day of Remembrance, commemorating the 1915 genocide of Armenians in Turkey

**IMET** International Military Education and Training Program. This educational initiative links U.S. military officers and counterparts in the New Independent States.

**JCTP** Joint Contact Team Program. A full-time military liaison team program where four U.S. military personnel coordinate actions with one of the 14 PfP countries.

**Lustration** Practice where former authoritarian rulers (Communists) are able to hold office in new, more democratic governments of the former Soviet block countries

**Nagorno--Karabakh** (nah-GAHR-nah KAHR-ah-bahk) Self-governing enclave in Azerbaijan which is home to many Armenians. It is an area of conflict and violence.

**PfP** Partnership for Peace initiative to build improved ties with former Communist nations and the United States.

**SPP** State Partnership Program. National Guard Bureau initiative which matches one of the former Communist nations with a National Guard state in the U.S.

**Vartanants** National holiday celebrating the fifth-century defense of Christianity against the Persians

## Review Quiz: Country Area Studies--Armenia



**Multiple Choice** Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The Armenian Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, a law which in practice
  - A. is rigorously enforced.
  - B. shows favoritism to the Armenian Apostolic Church.
  - C. receives little societal attention.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ During the Soviet period, Armenia had \_\_\_\_\_ problems with ethnic minorities.
  - A. many
  - B. no
  - C. few
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The largest non-Armenian group in Armenia during the Soviet period was the
  - A. Cossacks.
  - B. Azerbaijanis.
  - C. Perestroikers.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Nagorno-Karabakh, an autonomous region within Azerbaijan,
  - A. contains some Armenian people.
  - B. is of little consequence to Armenia today.
  - C. currently exists in peace and harmony with Armenia and Azerbaijan.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ The classical Armenian language (Grabar) is used today
- A. at rock concerts and student demonstrations.
  - B. in the Armenian Apostolic Church.
  - C. amongst Armenians of the diaspora.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Rape, spousal abuse, and violence against women
- A. often goes unreported in the conservative, patriarchal society of Armenia.
  - B. is expressly outlawed by the Armenian Constitution.
  - C. is routinely reported to police units.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. policy towards Armenia sees
- A. a secure and prosperous Armenia as key to Caucasus stability and Caspian Sea oil reserves.
  - B. Nagorno-Karabakh as a problem between Armenia and Russia alone.
  - C. narcotics and weapons of mass destruction trafficking as little consequence in the region.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Armenia's State Partnership Program (SPP) partner is
- A. Alabama.
  - B. Washington (state).
  - C. none at this time.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ In Armenia, the date April 24 remembers
- A. the fifth century defense of Christianity against the Persians.
  - B. the 1915 genocide of Armenians within Turkey.
  - C. the introduction of baklava and yogurt into Armenian society.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Concerning discussions with Armenians, remember that
- A. much of what you say will be taken literally. Say only what you know you can fulfill.
  - B. casual, off-the-cuff, shoot-from-the-hip exaggeration is welcomed and promotes good friendships.
  - C. you are taken for who you are. National identity (being an American) plays little role in perceptions of what is communicated.



## Resources for Further Study: Country Area Studies--Armenia

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"As Commandant of the Marine Corps, I am charged with two basic tasks--to make Marines and to win battles. The two are inextricably linked. Patriotic men and women from the strong stock of America are drawn to service, are recast in the white hot crucible of the recruit depots, and are sustained through training, education, and leadership. They are instilled with our cherished core values: honor, courage, commitment; and they are forever changed. Indeed, they are transformed and they are eminently prepared to win America's battles at home and abroad."

General Charles Krulak

